1 Attempted Demonstration (little evidence)	2 Partial Demonstration (some evidence)	3 Proficient Demonstration (evidence meets standards)	4 Sophisticated Demonstration (evidence exceeds standards)	Learning Results Content Standards and Performance Indicators
No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: Classifying Life Forms (A) – Understand that there are similarities within the diversity of all living things. 1. Compare systems of classifying organisms in different ways using different characteristics. 2. Decipher the system for assigning a scientific name to every living thing. 3. Describe some structural and behavioral adaptations that allow organisms to survive in a changing environment.
No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: Ecology (B) – Understand how living things depend on one another and on non-living aspects of the environment. 1. Describe in general terms the chemical processes of photosynthesis and respiration. 2. Analyze how the finite resources in an ecosystem limit the types and populations of organisms within it. 3. Describe succession and other ways that ecosystems can change over time. 4. Generate examples of the variety of ways that organisms interact (e.g., competition, predator/prey, parasitism/mutualism). 5. Describe various mechanisms found in the natural world for transporting living and non-living matter and the results of such movements.

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No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: Classifying Life Forms (A) – Understand that there are similarities within the diversity of all living things. 1. Explain the role of DNA in resolving questions of relationship and evolutionary change. 2. Describe similarities and differences among organisms within each level of the taxonomic system for classifying organisms (kingdom through species). 3. Analyze the basic characteristics of living things, including their need for food, water, and gases and the ability to reproduce.
No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: Ecology (B) – Understand how living things depend on one another and on non-living aspects of the environment. 1. Illustrate the cycles of matter in the environment and explain their interrelationships. 2. Compare the process of photosynthesis and respiration, and describe the factors that affect them. 3. Analyze the factors that affect population size (e.g., reproductive and survival rates). 4. Analyze the impact of human and other activities on the type and pace of change in ecosystems.

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No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: Cells (C) - Understand that cells are the basic units of life. 1. Compare and contrast human organ systems with those of other species. 2. Prepare and examine microscope slides of single-celled and multi-celled organisms. 3. Describe the structure and function of major organs in human systems. 4. Identify the causes and effects of diseases, explain their transmission, and identify prevention strategies. 5. Describe how body systems work together.
No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: Continuity and Change (D) – Understand the basis for all life and that all living things change over time. 1. Describe how fossils can be used by scientists to trace the history of a species. 2. Explain how scientists use fossils to prove that life forms, climate, environment, and geologic features in a certain location are not the same now as they were in the past. 3. Provide examples of the concept of natural and artificial selection and its role in species changes over time. 4. Compare how sexually and asexually reproducing species transfer genetic information to offspring.

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No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: Cells (C) - Understand that cells are the basic units of life. 1. Relate the parts of a cell to their function. 2. Illustrate how cells replicate and transmit information, including the roles of DNA and RNA. 3. Discuss the function of the important "molecules of life" – proteins (including enzymes and hormones), carbohydrates, lipids, and nucleic acids. 4. Explain how the human body protects itself against disease and how the body might lose that ability. 5. Analyze and debate basic principles of genetic engineering: how it is done, its uses, and some ethical implications.
No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	 Students will be able to: Continuity and Change (D) – Understand the basis for all life and that all living things change over time. Explain how mutations can be caused by gene mutation or chromosomal alteration and describe the possible results of such mutations on individuals or populations. Describe why the offspring of sexually reproducing species have different survival rates than those of asexually reproducing species under a variety of conditions. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of each. Explain and document the importance of relatively short-term changes (e.g., one generation) on a species' survival. Describe how genetic manipulation can cause unusually rapid changes (e.g., one generation) on a species' survival. Compare and contrast fertilization, zygote formation, and embryo development in humans and other species. Analyze a theory scientists use to explain the origin of life. Explain both the evidence used to develop the geologic time scale and why an awareness of geologic time is important to an understanding of the process of change in the universe as well as on earth.

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No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: Structure of Matter (E) – Understand the structure of matter and the changes it can undergo. 1. Predict and test whether objects will float or sink based on a qualitative and quantitative understanding of the concepts of density and buoyancy. 2. Describe the evidence that all matter consists of particles called atoms that are made up of certain smaller particles. 3. Use the Periodic Table to group elements based on their characteristics. 4. Describe how a substance can combine with different substances in different ways, depending on the conditions and the properties of each substance. 5. Describe how the motion of the particles of matter determines the state of that matter (e.g., solid, liquid, gas, plasma) found in the world. 6. Explain how the relatively small number of naturally occurring elements can result in the large variety of substances found in the world. 7. Investigate the similarities and differences between elements, compounds, and mixtures. 8. Demonstrate the law of conservation of matter.

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No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	 Students will be able to: Structure of Matter (E) – Understand the structure of matter and the changes it can undergo. Trace the development of models of the atom to the present and describe how each model reflects the scientific understanding of their time. Analyze how matter is affected by changes in temperature, pressure, and volume. Describe the characteristics and behavior of acids and bases. Describe an application of the Law of Conservation of Matter. Describe how atoms are joined by chemical bonding. Compare the physical and chemical characteristics of elements. Describe nuclear reactions, including fusion, fission, and decay, their occurrences in nature, and how they can be used by humans.

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No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: The Earth (F) – Gain knowledge about the earth and the processes that change it. 1. Demonstrate how the earth's tilt on its axis results in the seasons. 2. Describe how soils are formed and why soils differ from one place to another. 3. Explain the evidence scientists use when they give the age of the earth. 4. Describe factors that can cause short-term and long-term changes to the earth. 5. Classify and identify rocks and minerals based on their physical and chemical properties, their composition, and the processes which formed them. 6. Describe the many products used by humans that are derived from materials in the earth's crust. 7. Demonstrate factors affecting the flow of groundwater.

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No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	 Students will be able to: The Universe (G) – Gain knowledge about the universe and how humans have learned about it, and about the principles upon which it operates. Compare past and present knowledge about characteristics of stars (e.g., composition, location, lifecycles) and explain how people have learned about them. Describe the concept of galaxies, including size and number of stars. Compare and contrast distances and the time required to travel those distances on earth, in the solar system, in the galaxy, and between galaxies. Describe scientists' exploration of space and the objects they have found (e.g., comets, asteroids, pulsars). Describe the motions of moons, planets, stars, solar systems, and galaxies.

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No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: The Earth (F) – Gain knowledge about the earth and the processes that change it. 1. Describe how air pressure, temperature, and moisture interact to cause changes in the weather. 2. Analyze potential effects of changes in the earth's oceans and atmosphere. 3. Describe the impact of plate movement and erosion on the rock cycle. 4. Describe ways that scientists measure long periods of time and determine the age of very old objects. 5. Demonstrate how rocks and minerals are used to determine geologic history. 6. Analyze the changes in continental position and the evidence that supports the concept of tectonic plates.
No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: The Universe (G) – Gain knowledge about the universe and how humans have learned about it, and about the principles upon which it operates. 1. Describe how scientists gather data about the universe. 2. Research current explanations for phenomena such as black holes and quasars. 3. Explain how astronomers measure interstellar distances.

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No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: Motion (I) – Understand the motion of objects and how forces can change that motion. 1. Describe the motion of objects using knowledge of Newton's Laws. 2. Use mathematics to describe the motion of objects (e.g., speed, distance, time, acceleration). 3. Describe and quantify the ways machines can provide mechanical advantages in producing motion.

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Contains little or no evidence of observation, investigation (asking questions and proposing strategies), data collection and analysis, drawing conclusions, or using results.	Contains some evidence of observation, investigation (asking questions and proposing strategies), data collection and analysis, drawing conclusions or using results.	Contains evidence of accurate, appropriate observation, investigation (asking questions and proposing strategies), data collection and analysis, drawing conclusions or using results.	Contains ample evidence of observation, investigation (asking questions and proposing strategies), data collection and analysis, drawing conclusions and/or using results with a degree of complexity or precision that exceeds expectations.	Students will be able to: Inquiry and Problem Solving (J) – Apply inquiry and problemsolving approaches in science and technology. 1. Make accurate observations using appropriate tools and units of measure. 2. Design and conduct scientific investigations which include controlled experiments and systematic observations. 3. Verify and evaluate scientific investigations and use the results in a purposeful way. 4. Compare and contrast the processes of scientific inquiry and the technological method. 5. Explain how personal bias can affect observations. 6. Design, construct, and test a device (invention) that solves a special problem.

1 Attempted Demonstration (little evidence)	2 Partial Demonstration (some evidence)	3 Proficient Demonstration (evidence meets standards)	4 Sophisticated Demonstration (evidence exceeds standards)	Learning Results Content Standards and Performance Indicators
No demonstration of the content knowledge dentified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: Energy (H) – Understand the concepts of energy. 1. Analyze the evidence that leads scientists to conclude that light behaves somewhat like a wave and somewhat like a particle. 2. Examine and describe how light is reflected and refracted (deflected) by mirrors and lenses. 3. Explain or demonstrate how sound waves travel. 4. Analyze the relationship between the kinetic and potential energy of a falling object. 5. Use mathematics to describe the work and power in a system. 6. Describe the relationship between matter and energy and how matter releases energy through the processes of nuclear fission and fusion. 7. Use mathematics to describe and predict electrical and magnetic activity (e.g., current, resistance, voltage). 8. Compare and contrast how conductors, semiconductors, and superconductors work and describe their present and potential uses. 9. Demonstrate an understanding that energy can be found in chemical bonds and can be used when it is released from their bonds.

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No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: Motion (I) – Understand the motion of objects and how forces can change that motion. 1. Use mathematics to describe the law of conservation of momentum. 2. Explain some current theories of gravitational force. 3. Use Newton's Laws to qualitatively and quantitatively describe the motion of objects. 4. Describe how forces affect fluids (e.g., air and water. 5. Explain the relationship between temperature, heat, and molecular motion. 6. Describe how forces within and between atoms affect their behavior and the properties of matter.
Contains little or no evidence of observation, investigation (asking questions and proposing strategies), data collection and analysis, drawing conclusions, or using results.	Contains some evidence of observation, investigation (asking questions and proposing strategies), data collection and analysis, drawing conclusions or using results.	Contains evidence of accurate, appropriate observation, investigation (asking questions and proposing strategies), data collection and analysis, drawing conclusions or using results.	Contains ample evidence of observation, investigation (asking questions and proposing strategies), data collection and analysis, drawing conclusions and/or using results with a degree of complexity or precision that exceeds expectations.	 Students will be able to: Inquiry and Problem Solving (J) – Apply inquiry and problem-solving approaches in science and technology. Make accurate observations using appropriate tools and units of measure. Verify, evaluate, and use results in a purposeful way. This includes analyzing and interpreting data, making predictions based on observed patterns, testing solutions against the original problem conditions, and formulating additional questions. Demonstrate the ability to use scientific inquiry and technological method with short term and long term investigations, recognizing that there is more than one way to solve a problem. Demonstrate knowledge of when to try different strategies. Design and construct a device to perform a specific function, then redesign for improvement (e.g., performance, cost).

1 Attempted Demonstration (little evidence)	2 Partial Demonstration (some evidence)	3 Proficient Demonstration (evidence meets standards)	4 Sophisticated Demonstration (evidence exceeds standards)	Learning Results Content Standards and Performance Indicators
Provides little or no explanation to support conclusions or findings.	Provides some explanation to support conclusions or findings.	Develops a reasonable explanation providing sufficient justification to support conclusions or findings, including a variety of evidence.	Develops a reasonable explanation providing ample justification to support conclusions or findings, including a variety of evidence and drawing on experiences and resources beyond the task itself.	Students will be able to: Scientific Reasoning (K) – Learn to formulate and justify ideas and to make informed decisions. 1. Examine the ways people form generalizations. 2. Identify exceptions to proposed generalizations. 3. Identify basic informal fallacies in arguments. 4. Analyze means of slanting information. 5. Identify stereotypes. 6. Support reasoning by using a variety of evidence. 7. Show that proving a hypothesis false is easier than proving it true, and explain why. 8. Construct logical arguments. 9. Apply analogous reasoning.

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Provides little or no explanation to support conclusions or findings.	Provides some explanation to support conclusions or findings.	Develops a reasonable explanation providing sufficient justification to support conclusions or findings, including a variety of evidence.	Develops a reasonable explanation providing ample justification to support conclusions or findings, including a variety of evidence and drawing on experiences and resources beyond the task itself.	 Students will be able to: Scientific Reasoning (K) – Learn to formulate and justify ideas and to make informed decisions. Judge the accuracy of alternative explanations by identifying the evidence necessary to support them. Explain why agreement among people does not make an argument valid. Develop generalizations based on observations. Determine when there is a need to revise studies in order to improve their validity through better sampling, controls or data analysis techniques. Produce inductive and deductive arguments to support conjecture. Analyze situations where more than one logical conclusion can be drawn.

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Includes little or no scientific vocabulary, symbols or visual representation, and provides little or no descriptions of procedures and conclusions.	Includes some scientific vocabulary, symbols or visual representation, and/or provides some descriptions of procedures and conclusions.	Includes accurate, appropriate scientific vocabulary, symbols or visual representation, and provides a complete description of procedures and conclusions.	Includes accurate, appropriate use of sophisticated scientific vocabulary, symbols or visual representation, and provides an insightful, detailed description of procedures and conclusions.	Students will be able to: Communication (L) – Communicate effectively in the application of science and technology. 1. Discuss scientific and technological ideas and make conjectures and convincing arguments. 2. Ask clarifying and extending questions. 3. Reflect on work in science and technology using such activities as discussions, journals, and self-assessment. 4. Make and/or use sketches, tables, graphs, physical representations, and manipulatives to explain procedures and ideas. 5. Gather and effectively present information, using a variety of media including computers (e.g., spreadsheets, word processing, programming, graphics, modeling). 6. Cite examples of bias in information sources and question the validity of information from varied sources. 7. Function effectively in groups within various assigned roles (e.g., reader, recorder).

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Includes little or no scientific vocabulary, symbols or visual representation, and provides little or no descriptions of procedures and conclusions.	Includes some scientific vocabulary, symbols or visual representation, and/or provides some descriptions of procedures and conclusions.	Includes accurate, appropriate scientific vocabulary, symbols or visual representation, and provides a complete description of procedures and conclusions.	Includes accurate, appropriate use of sophisticated scientific vocabulary, symbols or visual representation, and provides an insightful, detailed description of procedures and conclusions.	 Students will be able to: Communication (L) – Communicate effectively in the application of science and technology. Analyze research or other literature for accuracy in the design and findings of experiments. Use journals and self-assessment to describe and analyze scientific and technological experiences and to reflect on problem-solving processes. Make and use appropriate symbols, pictures, diagrams, scale drawings, and models to represent and simplify reallife situations and to solve problems. Employ graphs, tables, and maps in making arguments and drawing conclusions. Critique models, stating how they do and do not effectively represent the real phenomenon. Evaluate the communication capabilities of new kinds of media (e.g., cameras with computer disks instead of film). Use computers to organize data, generate models, and do research for problem solving. Engage in a debate, on a scientific issue, where both points of view are based on the same set of information.

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No demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Some demonstration of the content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator.	Accurate, appropriate demonstration of content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concept to describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Exceeds expectations for demonstrating content knowledge identified in targeted performance indicator including using the concepts describe, predict or explain; representing the concept in many ways; explaining the concept to someone else.	Students will be able to: Implications for Science and Technology (M) – Understand the historical, social, economic, environmental, and ethical implications of science and technology. 1. Research and evaluate the social and environmental impacts of scientific and technological developments. 2. Describe the historical and cultural conditions at the time of an invention or discovery, and analyze the societal impacts of that invention. 3. Discuss the ethical issues surrounding a specific scientific or technological development. 4. Describe an individual's biological and other impacts on an environmental system. 5. Identify factors that have caused some countries to become leaders in science and technology. 6. Give examples of actions which may have expected or unexpected consequences that may be positive, negative, or both. 7. Explain the connections between industry, natural resources, population, and economic development. 8. Recognize scientific and technological contributions of diverse people including women, different ethnic groups, races, and physically disabled.

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